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ISSUES & EVENTS

Vol. 3 No. 19 March 2, 1972

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Almost everyone has gripes about education. New alternatives such as Summerhill and Sesame Street don't fare much better than the little red schoolhouse for satisfying the demands of the many. And with education being increasingly thought of as a lifetime affair, the tension between individual needs and mass teaching methods heightens.

Last week, something new came to town, offering up what educators have for years been wishing they could deliver: an opportunity for learning based on what the individual wants to learn, how he wants to learn it, and the pace at which he can be comfortable - yet an opportunity not for a select few, but for almost anyone past the age of reasoning.

It's the Cross-Cultural Learner Centre, developed jointly by the Office of International Education, at the University of Western Ontario, and CUSO, as part of its annual orientation program for volunteers about to work overseas. For the past few months, a mobile version of the Centre has been touring Canada, and its current home is the Negro Community Centre at 2035 Coursol.

How does the Centre tackle the problem of being all things to all people?

First of all, since it's evidently the only fully-operating centre in Canada, it should be considered a prototype rather than a full-fledged solution. Its concentration is on African cultures, culture being broadly defined to encompass everything from history and politics to local diets and dances, although there is a growing volume of material on the Caribbean and Canadian native peoples and Blacks.

Hundreds of people who represented different aspects of different cultures either as nationals, returned CUSO volunteers or "experts", contributed ideas and materials for the Centre's curriculum. Materials range from books and articles to films, slide shows and video tapes to art work. What makes the centre unique is that all these materials are centralized. If, for instance, you want to know about controversial religious ideas in Ghana, you can see a film, read an article, listen to a tape, all without leaving the building.

In addition, you can talk to resource people at the centre or find out what people in the community are willing to share their knowledge informally. The effect of this, it seems, is a de-institutionalizing of learning.

And there's even a computer. If you haven't the time to browse through the shelves, you simply type keywords (there are 300 to choose from) into the computer, which produces a list of all the materials

Learning A mobile center shows the possibilities of mass learning on an individual level



available and their location, plus short resumes of the content of each, if you wish. Then you can choose the materials you want to use and do so at your own speed. Although the computer isn't the most important aspect of the Centre, its usefulness is that it correlates material that casual browsing might not uncover.

A visit to the Centre's temporary quarters shows the diversity of people who benefit from using it. On a weekday afternoon in the middle of last week's snow, neighborhood children, school groups and a group of businessmen filtered through. Ron and Donna Butcher, CUSO volunteers returned from Nigeria who have been the travelling Centre's staff, seemed to have a thorough grasp of the Centre's re-

sources and were diligent guides.

One of the purposes of the trip across Canada is to stimulate interest in the idea of learner centres which hopefully can be created to fit local needs. Donna Butcher told of varying reactions. "Many librarians seemed skeptical," she mused, "not liking the idea of everything going on in the same area. To them it seemed too noisy and confusing." She pointed out that physical problems like that one could be solved by room dividers or the use of adjacent rooms. She has had some indication that academics feel threatened on two counts from the idea of a learner centre. "Many may feel that they'll be put out of a job," she explained. Or, even if they are made aware of the tremendous

need for people to set up the centre and keep it up to date in terms of content, and the greater challenge of being a resource person, she feels some find that too demanding, preferring the established university routine.

But in spite of the general public being unaware that such a centre exists and ambivalence among certain professionals, Butcher pointed to several examples of the idea catching on. She said that people in Ottawa were well on the way in their plans for a centre and that a group in Toronto has been started up. These centres would be similar to the Cross-Cultural Learner Centre in that the content would center around the third world and international development, and as such they would receive funds from CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency).

As with any other educational system, learner centres have their problems. "There can be quite a bit of tension among the organizers as to what should and shouldn't be part of the resources," Butcher observed. Then there's money. "We may eventually have to charge people for use of the centre, which would be too bad," she said. Yet she tends to agree that compared to what people pay for tuition and fees in traditional schools, the costs involved would compare favorably.

The centre's claims are modest. It compares itself to "a well-informed librarian in a small town library who knows where everything is and has the knack of being able to inter-relate many areas of information". Still, that's no small achievement particularly at a time when few of us have the luxury of that small-town librarian.

Certainly people who have used the centre have shown an enthusiasm for this kind of learning, judging from some of their comments on evaluation forms: "Learned more there in four days than in many months at university"; "Enlightening to see the ease with which elementary school students used the facilities and to see the productiveness of their time"; "Has added a new dimension to teacher education".

The Centre will be open every day from 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. until March 10. The computer alone doesn't work on weekends. Individuals or groups up to 25 (60 for experienced users) can be accommodated. Groups over 5 should phone 735-4561, CUSO office, before going.

In addition, a meeting of people interested in setting up a similar permanent centre in Montreal is scheduled for Monday, March 13. It will be bilingual. Since the time hasn't yet been fixed, those interested should phone the Centre, 932-4284.

University Council

Toot-toot tutors & barnyard frolics



Jobs

Computer Center

Programmer

Part-time until May - full-time during summer. To do development work on the XPL Compiler (A PL/I type compiler) Must have a good working knowledge of computers.

Civil Engineering

Secretary SY3

(Minimum: 2 years' secretarial experience)

For further information call the Personnel department at 879-4373.

Graduate Awards

CANADIAN ADVERTISING ADVISORY BOARD. Doctoral fellowships. Deadline: March 10.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. (Tenable in Ghana) Deadline: March 10.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN - CANADIAN. Professional fellowship. Deadline: March 10.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN - CANADIAN. Margaret McWilliams travelling fellowship. (pre-doctoral) Deadline: March 10.

BELL CANADA. Centennial fellowships. Deadline: March 10.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION. Graduate fellowships (tenable outside Canada) Deadline: March 15.

SAMUEL BRONFMAN FOUNDATION. Seagram business fellowship. (1st year grad. study) Deadline: March 15.

MONTREAL TRUST CO. Walter C. Summer Foundation fellowships. (Doctoral level) Deadline: March 15.

TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT AGENCY. Fellowships in transportation. Deadline: March 15.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851. Research scholarships in

A small number of 1972-73 first year university students will be able to follow an independent study program while working individually with a tutor.

The Ancient University concept was approved by Redbrick Sir George's University Council at its February 25 meeting.

The new Undergraduate Scholars Program, brainchild of the Committee on Innovation and Experimentation in Higher Education, will accept 15 to 25 students who would be registered in one of the existing honours programs. Scholars will be able to take up to nine out of fifteen courses as tutorials, with no more than three in any one year. The structure of tutorials will vary from department to department; in some cases it will mean independent outside study, in others an advanced reading course or complex lab experiment. Since the program will be individually tailored, each department sponsoring a scholar will have to modify its honours requirements to include members of the highly qualified new breed even though they do not take courses required of students in the normal degree program.

USP applicants, in addition to a solid CEGEP record, will be required to submit a statement of educational goals touching on why the existing honours program leaves something to be desired. Onus will be on the departments to accept a limited number of students; there will be no course remission for faculty involved as tutors. Except for advertising

costs, the program presents no financial implications.

While such proposals are normally tabled, Council unanimously found this one too good to put aside. Dean of Arts Ian Campbell said it would be very useful to offer next year in the search for students; prof David Charlton felt that in the face of newly tailored high school programs, rigid structures will look especially silly in the near future.

USP spokesman prof Robert Carter said that access after the first year of operation might be wider and easier, but that for the moment a cautionary, controlled start was necessary in order to see the program through well. Quebec approval is not necessary because it is a new "format" rather than a new program.

Council also approved four new graduate programs for September '73: Master of Computer Science, Doctor of Business Administration, Ph.D. in Biology, and M.A. in Teaching of English as a Second Language. These will require Quebec approval.

The Teaching of English as a Second Language (TESL) program was given status independent of any department and is to be "provided with an appropriate structure for its administration within the Arts Faculty, subject to approval of the program itself." Council chairman Jack Bordan admitted "we're about to buy an animal and it would be nice to have a barn for it but we haven't examined it yet." TESL was seeking the shelter of institute status as its barn, but it was felt that any new academic entity

would create problems with such things as tenure documents. "Change is difficult the moment something gets written down - our whole history proves this," said Bordan, steering Council clear of immediately institutionalizing TESL.

James Whitelaw reported for the University Curriculum Coordinating Committee (UCCC). He pronounced "uke" rather than the commonly used "uck" to be the "more harmonious" abbreviation for this standing committee of University Council. Good luccc.

UCCC received approval of a mandate to "coordinate all activities pertaining to the operation of the existing undergraduate, collegial and MSQP curricula... (and to) ensure that Continuing Education activities are fully coordinated with the general academic program of the University."

Whitelaw presented new regulations for calculation of the bachelor's degree with distinction, and said that graduates of the three-year technological CEGEP program would be eligible for admission to university but without any extra credits.

Evening Students' Association president Richard Firth gained approval to seat one more evening student on University Council: student membership now becomes 4 day, 2 evening and 1 graduate. Science Faculty Council will also be adding an evening student, and Commerce will go from 2-1-1 to 2-2-2. "We can change things, but notice we can never take anything away," said chairman Bordan, adjourning a very long meeting.

pure and applied science offered to overseas universities. Deadline: March 21.

CANADIAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION. Scholarships for studies and research in Scandinavia. Deadline: March 25.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS. (Tenable in India) Deadline: March 31.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL. Commonwealth University Interchange scheme for postgraduate university research workers holding research grants. Deadline: March 31.

CHEVRON STANDARD LTD. Graduate fellowship. (males only - geology, geophysics, petroleum engineering) Deadline: March 31.

CANADA CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING. Graduate fellowships in urban & regional affairs (for study outside of Canada) Deadline: March 31.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. Institute of Adv. Studies and the School of Gen. Studies: Research scholarships (doctoral) Deadline: April 1972.

SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNTANTS. EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION. Business fellowships for grad study in bus. admin. Deadline: April 1.

CAMBRIDGE U. CHURCHILL COLLEGE. Research studentships. Deadline: April 1.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Studentships & research grants. Deadline: April 1.

SAMUEL BRONFMAN FOUNDATION. Seagram business fellowship (2nd year of Ph.D.) Deadline: April 10.

GOVERNMENT OF ITALY. Scholarships offered to Canadian students. Deadline: April 15.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. Fellowships. Deadline: April 15.

QUEBEC DEPT. OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS. Coopération Franco-Québécoise. Postdoctoral research grants. Deadline: April 15.

Sample test books available for reference: Guidance Information Center (H-440).

Law School Admission Test (L. S. A. T.)

For admission to law schools

Test Date: Apr. 8

Closing Date: Mar. 17

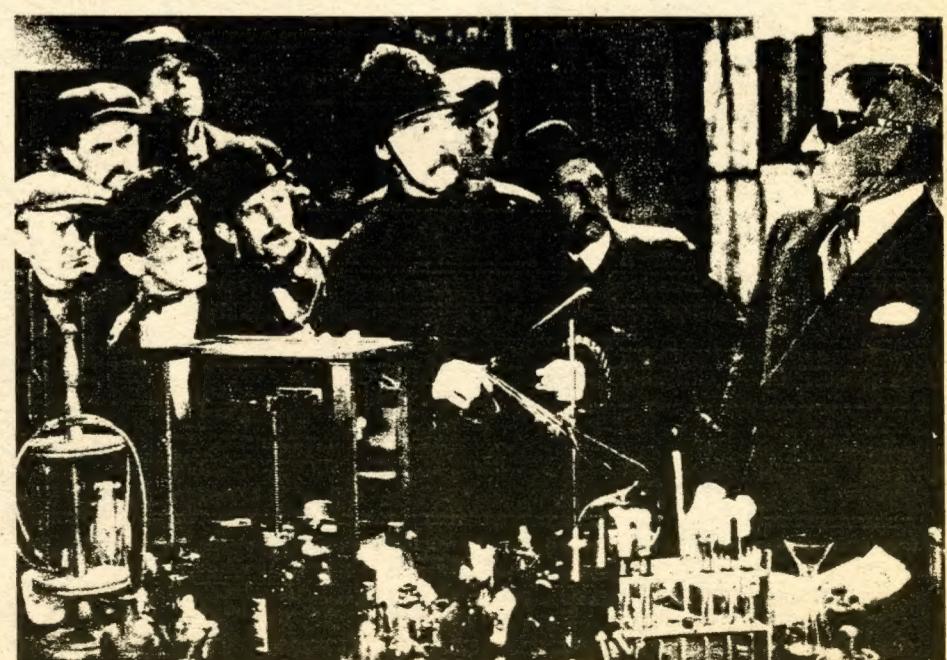
Applications available: H-440

Sample test books available for reference: Guidance Information Center (H-440).

Financial Aid Info

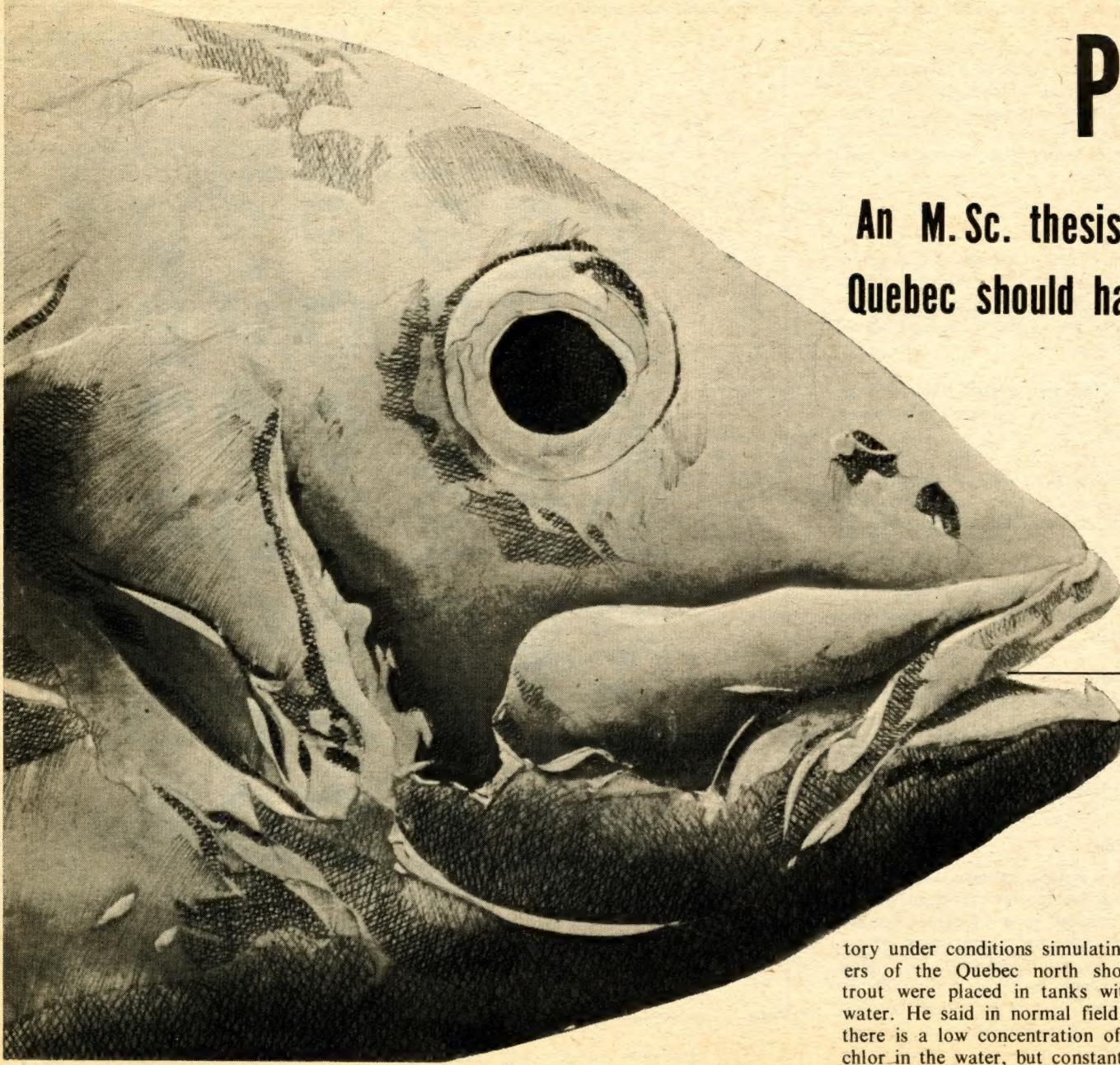
The new Awards Information Section of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada has been set up to research the various sources of financial aid available to Canadians wishing to pursue their studies in Canada or abroad, at the undergraduate, graduate and faculty levels. They will deal specifically with individual enquiries and the service is free of charge:

For more information: Guidance Information Center, H-440



Pesticides

An M.Sc. thesis points to problems
Quebec should have faced long ago.



Quebec's northern developers may put an end to Atlantic salmon and related fishermen's jobs if they continue their present insecticide spray operations.

That warning came recently as a result of a Sir George graduate's research into the effects of methoxychlor on salmon and brook trout. George Kruzenski's biology master's thesis yields the first such insecticide study in Quebec. He hopes the results will provoke extensive study of the environmental effects of insecticides in this province, something he considers long overdue.

He said in an interview that similar studies had been conducted in New Brunswick and a few other places; but the method of spraying in Quebec was different. Rather than a blanket coverage of forest areas, in Quebec methoxychlor is sprayed directly into the water courses to kill the larvae (eggs) of blackflies and mosquitos which are a nuisance in construction camps, lumber camps, mines, etc.

Once the insecticide reaches the water, "it kills the fish outright or disables the aquatic food organisms which then drift in the current. As they float, fish feed on them, and can get a hefty dose of insecticide which builds up in their body in a manner similar to DDT. It affects the fish's physiology in such a way that they become weaker, can't beat the challenges of the environment and eventually die."

Kruzenski stated that methoxychlor had already caused a serious depletion of fish populations. He said methoxychlor would not normally cause serious harm to humans, because mammals were capable of detoxifying the insecticide if it were ingested directly or indirectly by eating contaminated fish. He noted that this was one argument used by the people who do the spraying.

He maintains that blackflies are only a nuisance, and the species found in Quebec are not known to cause serious harm to humans.

Kruzenski said the north shore from the Saguenay to Labrador and along the coast has about 30 or 40 salmon streams. He pointed out that they still exist because there has not been sufficient industry to pollute the waters, yet. However, the fish travelled to Greenland to feed. There, Norwegians, Danes and Swedes had fished so intensively as to almost wipe out the stock. They had paid no attention to size so that the number of salmon left to spawn and provide another salmon run was seriously depleted. He said the few that do make it back to the streams are exposed to the chronic effects of methoxychlor. "Their chances of survival are greatly reduced."

He observed that in New Brunswick, DDT spraying had made "a hell of a dent" in Atlantic salmon fishery stocks. The effects of DDT are similar to methoxychlor and no less severe, he added.



Because of the obvious difficulties in doing field work from Montreal, Kruzenski conducted his research in the labora-

tory under conditions simulating the waters of the Quebec north shore. Brook trout were placed in tanks with flowing water. He said in normal field situations there is a low concentration of methoxychlor in the water, but constant intake of the insecticide causes a build up in the fish. The lab conditions were meant to represent this.

The safety of methoxychlor use in the aquatic environment has been more presumed than verified, and the results of the present study tend to oppose such a contention.

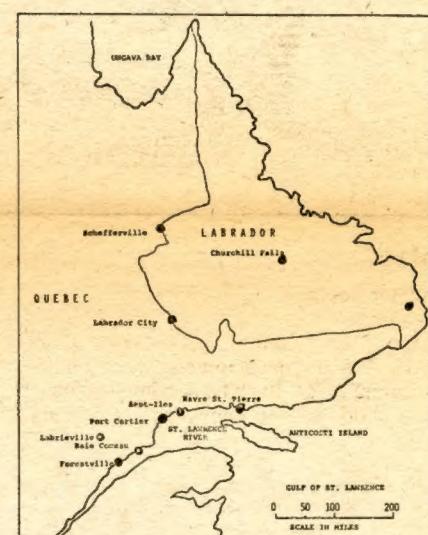
There is evidence that the current application of methoxychlor insecticide for blackfly and mosquito control can have severe deleterious effects on aquatic ecosystems, leading to an eventual destruction of the fish stocks and perhaps of other forms of life in the treated areas. It appears that methoxychlor is unsafe for these purposes, and unless other safe and economically feasible control measures are found, perhaps the nuisance of the mosquito and the blackfly may be the price that man must pay for living and working in this area if a balance between environmental quality and economic goals is to be achieved.

Because fish had been found lying on the shore in convulsions, with their stomachs filled with invertebrate food, he thought it was more important to study the intake through the food chain, rather than directly through the water. Insects were treated in the experiment so that the level of insecticide in the fish's diet would be comparable to actual conditions.

By experimenting with certain concentrations of the toxicant, he was able to determine how many fish would die at certain concentrations and in what time.

Kruzenski said that because of observed drops in fish populations, the use of methoxychlor had been discouraged in Labrador by the Newfoundland government. Use of the insecticide had almost com-

pletely stopped in the neighbouring province. In Quebec, however, despite the fact that DDT had been used since 1952 before it was replaced by methoxychlor in 1969, he claimed "there is no indication that any systematic study of the possible contamination of the environment has been undertaken." He said he thought



Map showing known locations (black dots) in the Province of Quebec and Labrador (Province of Newfoundland) where methoxychlor has recently been utilized for mosquito and blackfly control.

"it was the first time that anyone has questioned the use of pesticides in Quebec."

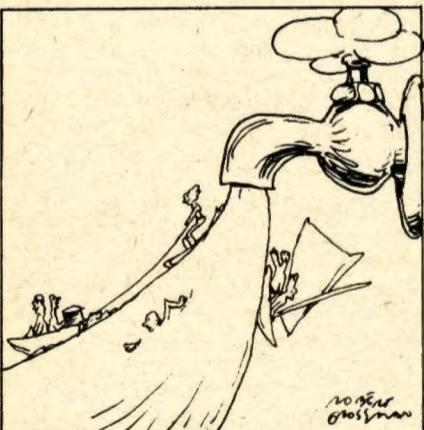
He pointed out that all north shore spraying was supervised by a person at Queen's university, who, "as long as he got his contracts, his money... was happy." He said Dr. Leduc (Biology Chairman, SGWU) had been put down for questioning this man at a conference.

While there were controls in Newfoundland, Quebec contractors encountered little governmental interference. There might be standards on paper somewhere, but there was no "workable" program, he said: "the Quebec Water Board, who has jurisdiction over this, knows what's going on, but they couldn't care less."

George Kruzenski expects at least part of his thesis will be published in a Canadian scientific journal. He remarked that the Canadian and Quebec Wildlife Federations were very interested in his results. He has also been asked to send copies to people in Alberta and some U.S. states.

Kruzenski has attended Sir George since 1964, and received his MSc. this year. He has just set off for university in Australia where he will study the effects of pollution on fish physiology.

Details on credit exchange system



McGill University, the University of Montreal, Sir George Williams University and the University of Quebec at Montreal agree to permit transfer of academic credit and course fees between Montreal universities, under the following conditions.

Definitions

1. *Student:* For the purpose of this agreement, "student" means a full-time undergraduate student, or a duly-registered graduate student, at one of the four Montreal universities.
2. *Home University:* The university at which the student is registered in a degree programme.
3. *Host University:* The university accepting a student wishing to take courses for transfer of credit to his home university.
4. *Director of Financial Services:* The director of financial services of a Montreal university.
5. *Montreal universities:* The universities participating in this agreement.
6. *Academic year:* The year extending from June 1st of one year to May 31st of the following year.

Registration

1. With the written authorization of the dean of his faculty or vice-dean of his family, a student in a Montreal university may register for a maximum of six credits (or the equivalent of a full course or two semester courses) per academic year at one or more of the other Montreal universities. Exceptionally, a home university may authorize a student to increase this maximum to twelve credits (or the equivalent of two full courses or four semester-courses).
2. Within the terms of this agreement, the home university will give full recognition towards the obtaining of one of its degrees for courses taken and passed in host university. The grading system and the number of credits given and recorded for each course will be those of the host university.
3. A student wishing to take advantage of this agreement will register in a special category at a host university and will submit with his application:
 - a. a letter of authorization from the dean or family vice-dean of his home university;
 - b. a letter of acceptance from the director of financial services of the home university, regarding payment of fees.
4. Notwithstanding the authorization of his dean or family vice-dean, a student must ensure that his schedule makes it possible for him to take courses outside his home university and to take the examinations.

Red sails in the sunset

An Educational Group Tour of the USSR, of particular interest to the academic staff at the universities, has been arranged by Dr. Fred Ustina of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. The tour will depart from Montreal on May 5, and return on May 31. It will visit Moscow (7 days), Kiev (6 days), Leningrad (6

days), Volgograd (3 days), and the resort of Sochi on the Black Sea coast (3 days).

Following a meeting with the Ministry of Education in Moscow, the group will visit a kindergarten, an elementary school, two universities, a special languages school, a technical institute, a pedagogical institute, and educational tele-



5. This agreement in no way excuses the student from following the degree programme established by his home university.

6. This agreement in no way interferes with the host university's right to accept or refuse as it sees fit registration of a student from another university in any of the courses or programmes which it offers.

7. A student is subject to the regulations of the host university at which he is registered.

Fees

The fees of a student taking courses in a host university will be paid, upon the latter's demand, by the home university. These fees will be those in force at the host university, provided, however, that they do not exceed the total fees charged by the home university of part-time students for comparable instruction. To take advantage of this agreement, a student must have paid in full his fees at his home university.

Responsibility

The Vice-principals, Academic have complete responsibility for the implementation and review of this agreement.

vision facilities. The group will also visit the Educational Pavilion at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow, and a Pioneers' Palace and the Centre for Young Naturalists in Kiev.

Sight-seeing will include the Kremlin, the Exhibition of Economic Achievements, and the museums and art galleries in Moscow; the fabulous art treasures of the Hermitage, Petrovorets, Pavlovsk and Pushkino in Leningrad; the numerous museums and historical sights of Kiev; and the impressive war memorials in Volgograd. The stop-over in Kiev will include a cruise by hydrofoil boat on the Dnieper River to Kanev, the burial place of the Ukrainian bard Shevchenko, about two hundred kilometers south of Kiev.

The tour will conclude with a three day rest in the resort town of Sochi on the Black Sea coast.

The return fare, inclusive of all excursions, hotel accommodations, meals and five theatre tickets, is \$1021 from Montreal; \$1039 from Toronto; \$1066 from Winnipeg; \$1090 from Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon; and \$1130 from Vancouver.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Ustina, or directly from the booking agent, Sun Travel Centre, c/o The Bay, Southgate Shopping Centre, Edmonton, telephone (403) 435-8901. Inquiries may also be made at any Air Canada reservations office.

ISSUES & EVENTS

PART 1 — Getting back at Bell

PART 2 — More job possibilities

PART 3 — STOP looks at cows and people

The Beginner's Survival Kit

PART 1

The Problem

So far, University of Windsor political science professor Lloyd Brown-John figures he's spent about five bucks in his fight to prevent Bell raising its phone rates.

He could be onto something much bigger than just fighting Bell; his suggestions could be used to get the MUCTC moving on lower bus fares for the elderly, prevent Hydro Quebec raising its rates or fight the local gas company, as the case may be. In short, they could remove the arbitrariness and arrogance from agencies which are pledged to serve in the public interest. The process simply involves bugging the particular agency concerned over any possible point you can come up with and

him into this particular fight. He also avoids getting involved with larger issues such as capitalism vs. socialism and whether or not Bell should be nationalized, because he feels he will get short shrift and be dismissed "as just another clown".

Brown-John doesn't think he'll win his fight this time, largely because he's new at the game and frankly admits to knowing very little about running a phone company. But the experience will probably prove worthwhile in the end. As he says, "God help Bell next time!"

Suggestions

Bell Canada will be raising telephone rates by up to 85 cents a month as soon as the Canadian Transportation Commission (CTC) gives its ok.

If you don't think it's in your interests as a telephone subscriber, you might consider these tips.

1. Investigate the possibilities of buying shares and/or collecting proxy votes to raise hell at the share holders' general meeting. Brown-John points out that beyond the Alcan adventure (when a group of people protesting Alcan's actions in the Portuguese African colony of Mozambique purchased shares to shake things up at the meeting), variants of this tactic have been tried with varying degrees of success in the United States. "I hate to mimic the States", says Brown-John, "but I think it's a fascinating possibility."

2. Make sure your actions are legal. Follow the law as Brown-John tries to do: "as near as a non-initiated person can follow the law." This doesn't mean, the Windsor political scientist suggests, that you have to sit back while

some bureaucrat tells you that your complaint or formal brief can't be accepted because you fail to present it according to regulation 529 of the procedural book.

3. Be polite in making your feelings known, either with Bell and/or the Canadian Transport Commission; i.e. don't call Bell a greedy monopolistic imperialist corporation.

4. Nit-pick, or as the cops say two-bit, your local corporation: try to catch them out on any violation, no matter how slight, or try to catch them out on any

proposal be held outside Ottawa and in the centres which are being affected by the hike (this isn't required by law however). Point out that Bell should present all its support documentation in French (which again is not required by law). If you look hard enough, you're probably going to find inconsistencies and contradictions in their arguments.

5. Don't be intimidated by legalese from Bell's legal counsel or their jargon. Insist on a layman's explanation of what's going on. "I don't have the time nor the skills required to go through Bell's documentation and I'm sure the average person doesn't either," he says.

6. Write to the CTC and Bell. "They've told me to go to the provincial government with my complaints since they represent my interests, he explains, "but surely a private individual has the right to be heard by a tribunal which is regulating on his behalf."

One of the interesting things to come out of subscriber Brown-John's campaign is that he finds the commission unable to cope with individual complaints: "They don't seem to know what to do and they tend to say well, we don't think you have a role to play in front of the commission."

If you want to go to the commission but can't afford transportation, do as David Bond of the Canadian Consumer Council suggests, and ask the CTC to pay your fare so that you can present a brief before the commission, which refuses to go to the regional centres.

"They would refuse, of course, if only because of the precedent," Brown-John says, but it's another pin-prick at the commission.

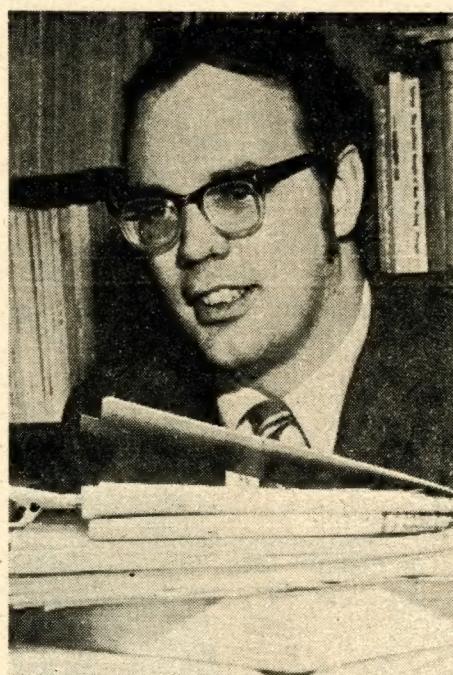
continued

Why the Phone Company Is Driving You Crazy



constantly demanding explanations to the point where you understand fully what's happening to you.

Brown-John avoids the Nader-Raider label and says that Bell's arrogance got



community obligation which you feel they're not meeting; For example, Brown-John has requested that the CTC hearings into Bell's phone rate increase

Defense + Crown vs Prosecution

Brown-John has added a little dash and verve in his campaign to prevent Bell from raising their rates. He's alleged collusion between Bell and the Canadian Transport Commission.

"I got a letter from Bell's legal counsel January 20 and I received another letter from the Canadian Transport Commission on the 2nd of February. Well, the content and structure of both were identical," Brown-John maintains. "When have you last seen the Crown

need a rate increase, what sort of sense does that make?"

"And when I presented my three reasons for not having a rate increase - and they were not terribly good reasons - they simply denied the arguments without saying why they denied these points," Brown-John maintains. He conceded that this response on the commission's part may well be legal but "it still doesn't satisfy my query."

Much to his surprise, Brown-John was one of very few private citizens to complain to the commission about the proposed increase. Brown-John plans to



use the Defense's argument to run down the Prosecution's argument?" he exclaimed.

When Brown-John suggested collusion, he was told by commission officials that this was normal procedure. "But I think I may be getting to them," Brown-John chuckles. "I was in Ottawa last week so I phoned the commission to find out about procedure - how many people constituted a panel and how long did the panel sit in the course of a session - and they became incredibly hostile to the point where the guy hung up the phone."

It's time there was a little shake-up of the whole commission, Brown-John says. "If Chairman Jack Pickersgill wants to continue on in a sinecure, he should do it in Bonavista-Twillingate (his former constituency when he was an M.P.). Alluding to the fact that Pickersgill, as transport minister, established the CTC, then quickly resigned as minister to become CTC chairman, Brown-John hinted, "the commission had pretty funny beginnings!"

"Many of the commission's members," he maintains, "have been associated with the companies who receive commission subsidies."

In the end, Brown-John only wants to see Bell justify its request in plain, simple English. "But I really don't think they can do it," he says. "Hell, if Bell declares an increase in profit per share for the first three quarters and then two days later comes out to say that things look bad and we're going to

pipe his thoughts into the CBC French network, and is working on the commentaries which will originate from the CBC French outlet in Windsor, largely because of Bell's failure to produce enough of their documentation in French.

And that's pretty poor public relations, he feels, since Quebec forms almost half the system.



PART 2

Possibilities: Provincial

The Quebec government will hire an undetermined number of students this summer. Application forms are available at the **provincial manpower centre (1180 Bleury, 873-5964)**.

Applications for office work were officially closed February 22, one official said. However, he said there may still be a chance if you apply now, especially if you have a special talent which the government will require. Applicants must be at least 18 years old and bilingual.

Applications for non-office work are still open. Applicants may fill out one form for all departments to be sent to the personnel office of the Quebec government. For details on each department, you might try phoning (Government of Quebec in the phone book). The following are to provide examples.

The Fish and Game Department will employ about 1000 students to work in parks, an official said. Jobs could be anything from clearing trails and giving information to working with biologists and forest rangers. The salary is about \$75 a week (sometimes room and board), for approximately four months. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age. **Apply at the manpower centre before March 15.**

The Roads Department will employ between 100 and 200 students for various duties this summer, one official said. Salaries are to be discussed. Apply at the manpower centre as soon as possible.

Possibilities: defense

The Defense Department's summer job opportunities remain shrouded in top secrecy, but a few bits of information have been uncovered. Details of four types of programs are expected to be announced at the end of March, but you may apply now at the Canada Manpower Centre (2020 Mackay, 879-2801). There is no specified deadline; applicants will be chosen more or less on a first come, first served basis.

Federal funds will allow more cadets to attend summer camp this year. Applicants must be cadets between the ages of 13 and 18 who attended at least 75% of their classes during the last session, a defense spokesman said.

The militia (reserve) will hire civilians to do some military training, but primarily civilian training, one official said. This might include courses towards the St. John Ambulance First Aid Certificate, and swimming instruction, or training for rescue work in forests. Applicants must be at least 17 years of age. Montrealers may apply to Capt. Porteau (HMCS Donnacina, 283-6516 or at the Sir George Manpower Centre 2020 Mackay). Capt. Porteau said he expected salaries to be comparable with last year's - about \$50 a week "take-home" (net of taxes etc.). There is no deadline, but he said he would probably stop taking applications near the end of June. The program will run from July to August.

Civilians will be hired to work on defense bases across Canada for about 12 weeks this summer, an official said. Jobs might be painting, mowing lawns, general maintenance, carpentry, adjusting rifle ranges, or possibly building playgrounds. This work is normally done by civilians on a term employment basis, and the official said he would be surprised if unemployed youth were refused work because they were not students. He said applicants must be

between the ages of 16 or 17 to 24. Federal funds will allow base commanders to carry out "shelved" programs which they couldn't afford earlier.

A citizenship and community assistance program is another defense job possibility. One spokesman said that the Defense Department is discussing new employment approaches with the Secretary of State. He said the department might hire people to help community groups with various projects. In this connection, Capt. Porteau said there was some talk of cleaning the docks at the Montreal harbour.



Possibilities: down under

The Noranda conglomerate will employ 2000 students at its branches across Canada, a company spokesman said. Personnel officer Mr. Rudnicki said people should write to him (1700 Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 44 King St. W., Toronto) for a list of the branches and a map of their location, and then write directly to the branch personnel office. He said he would send the list and map; these will be made available to the guidance office (**Fred Denton, H-440**). Apply as soon as possible; Mr. Rudnicki said they were receiving as many as 50 applicants per job opening.

Noranda scholarship holders and children of employees in related disciplines "will get jobs," Mr. Rudnicki said. After them, priority would be given to students in mining, metallurgical, chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering, and then to students in commerce, business administration and medicine.

Mr. Rudnicki suggested that people wanting jobs in any mine in the Canadian north should write directly to the companies. He said "The Northern Miner", a weekly publication, and a mining handbook, available from "The Northern Miner", were good sources of information about mines and their current production (which influences manpower requirements). He also suggested writing the Vancouver Chamber of Commerce (1177 West Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.). The Canadian Chamber of Commerce is at Suite 700, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, 866-4334; it has the addresses of chambers of commerce across Canada.

Noranda in Montreal has four summer job opportunities for students in the following: 4th year industrial engineering; 3rd year metallurgical engineering, to work in sheet metal problems and quality of processing; 3rd year chemical engineering to work on an environmental problem; and 3rd year accounting.

Salaries are approximately \$500 a month. The job will be from the first week in May to the last week in August. Bi-



Possibilities: construction

The chances of working in construction in Quebec this summer are slight, unless you were employed in the industry at some time between January 1, 1970 and September 30, 1971. Anyone who did not work during this period would not have been issued a work permit by the **Construction Industry Joint Committee (3530 Jean-Talon W., 739-4781)**. Without the permit, you are not supposed to work.

A Labour Department official said the Quebec Government passed this law because of the manpower surplus in construction. He said new permits would only be issued when the surplus has been employed and there is a demand for new help. This situation may arise with the construction of the Trans-Canada highway this summer, he said. Watch the newspapers.

The James Bay project, he said, might have different work permit requirements. However, except for one road, this project was not sufficiently advanced to make a firm statement. A detailed announcement was expected soon.

The prospects for construction jobs in Ottawa appear better. The government and the two universities are undertaking expansion projects. You might watch the Ottawa Journal, obtainable at the Metropolitan newsstand (Peel, just below St. Catherine). Even if a

company hires you initially for part-time work, if you're good, you might be transferred. The wage for labourers in Ottawa is about \$4.00 an hour.

The following might be helpful for the novice:

Construction projects generally are run by a general contractor, who in turn contracts with sub-contractors, ie. roofers, electricians, plumbers, cement companies, etc. On the site, the supervisor represents the general contractor, and oversees the entire operation. He does not belong to the union. He usually is responsible for hiring and firing labourers. Under him are the foremen. They may or may not belong to the union. They sometimes suggest that certain people be hired. They deal directly with labourers or carpenters and can have you fired.

You can look for work with the general contractor or the sub-contractors, at their offices or through the supervisors. Their names are usually listed on the main sign outside the project gate.

You are expected to join the appropriate union before you are hired, and to carry your union card on the job always. (People have been known to escape membership in unions for a short time, since the contractor, who hires, doesn't always give a damn; however, union inspectors are usually allowed to ask workers on the site for their card.)

The appropriate unions in Quebec are the **CSN (270-4131)** or the **FTQ (288-6268)**. In Ottawa, it's the International Union of Labourers (Journaliers) located on Bank St. Membership fees vary with the unions; sometimes you must make an initial payment.

Everyone must wear a hard hat on the job at all times. You are expected to wear heavy boots; steel or fiberglass sole and toe are not required by law; however, a friend's leg was cut off at the knee three weeks after he stepped on a nail, despite his visit to a doctor immediately after the accident. Gloves are not required, but they are useful when working with wire, rope or weeds.

Possibilities: recycling

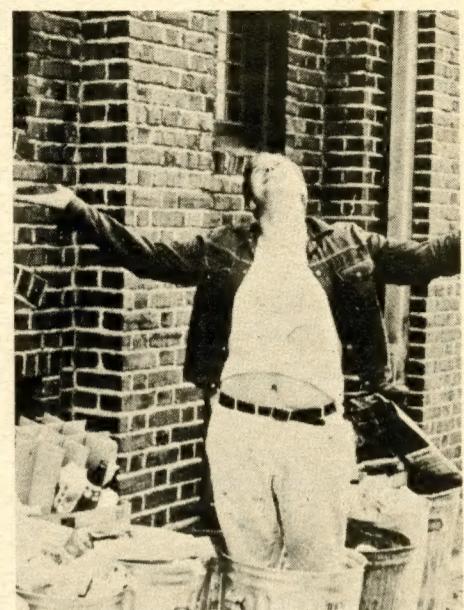
There may be employment in recycling this summer. STOP (the Society to Overcome Pollution) has already started to pick up newspapers and bottles, and wants help to expand their operations. At the moment, STOP sets up depots and does the publicity while the proemployment league trucks the produce to salvage companies. These groups need both more sources of recyclable material and more people to oversee the depots.

Unfortunately, they cannot pay for extra help. But Opportunities For Youth may consider financing related proposals.

Project officer Joan Irving said OFY would consider a project aimed at encouraging schools, companies, apartments, etc. to separate the appropriate paper and glass from the usual garbage so that the employment league can pick it up on a regular basis. She said such a proposal meets the criteria of youth involvement and community benefit. She also said the successful project would be an asset in that it doesn't come to a halt when the students leave in the summer. Once the depots are organized, the employment league can continue to pick up.

The importance of this project is not simply token gestures for the ecological cause. Their purpose is to demonstrate to municipalities that recycling is not only feasible but may even be profitable. Similar projects in Ottawa last year

resulted in one suburb collecting paper regularly. Now the City of Ottawa is looking for ways to pick up paper along with the garbage.



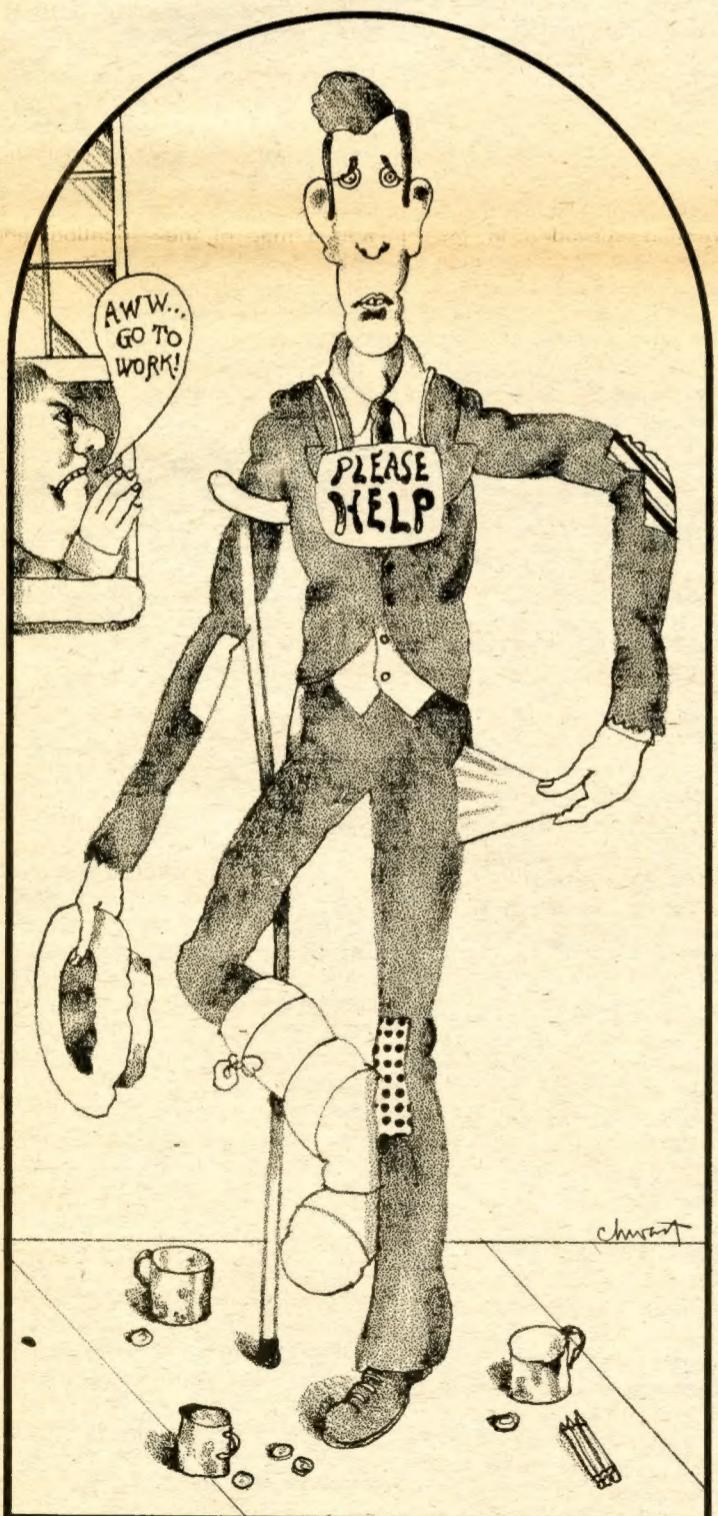
Not everyone need work in cooperation with STOP. One of the Ottawa groups was financed by an OFY grant. They built plywood bins and placed them in shopping centres. The media were cooperative in publicizing these depots.

The major expense in these projects is truck rental and gas. Joan Irving said it would be acceptable to use revenue from the sale of paper to defray the costs. Paper companies are now paying between \$7 and \$8 a ton for newsprint and \$4 a ton for mixed paper (ie. office paper), when it is delivered. The Ottawa group collected approximately 800 tons in two months.

Some companies will pick up the paper themselves if there is a regular and sufficient volume made available. There is usually a slight reduction in the price they pay, but the job is done, and as far as OFY is concerned, the paper companies are likely to continue (as they have done in Ottawa).

For disposal of paper, I suggest you deal with **Plotnick Sons (875-6130)** or **Perkins (Mr. Suffie, 659-1968)**. STOP was screwed by a couple of companies last year. For more information contact Joyce Beaton, STOP office (932-7267).

Papers should be tightly bound or packed in cardboard boxes. Mixed paper should be free of carbon. Glass should be clean.



Notes on clinics

The age of street clinics dealing strictly with drugs has passed, says George Beaudry. "People are learning to cope with drugs, or at least they have friends who know how to cope and can help."

Beaudry is Quebec regional officer for the Non-medical Use of Drugs Directorate, and responsible for allocating federal funds to street projects in the province.

He said Montreal's English community centres should either concentrate on rehabilitation of hard drug addicts, or expand their activities over a broader range of services.

As French clinics started relatively late and there are fewer of them, they may encounter both the old problem of crisis intervention and the newer difficulties such as heroin, barbiturates and amphetamines or the problems of

continued

stealing, alienation or drinking, Beaudry said.

Rehabilitation projects are best located out of town, but they can and do work in the city, he said. The essence was people with similar problems and outlooks helping each other.

While street clinics should not abandon drugs, they should branch into such communication services as dope lists (bad drugs, rip-offs, etc.) birth control,



abortion and VD information, workshops, meditation rooms or relaxation therapy, concerts and speakers.

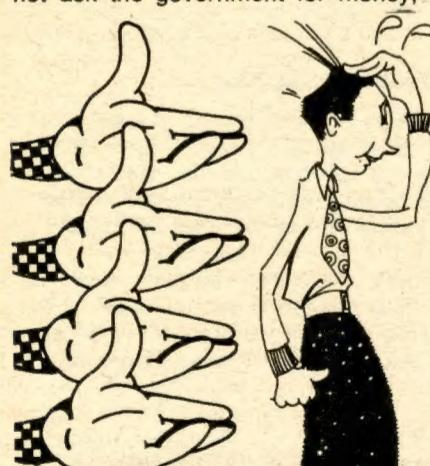
Beaudry said clinics could probably provide more plausible information on dope, VD and abortions, but he suggested they refer more cases to hospital for practical treatment.

Beaudry warned against structural organizations which might turn the clinics into hospitals. He said the kids, not the volunteer doctors, should take charge. The steering committee should consist of young people from the local community who are responsive to young people's needs and capable of quick changes when needed. Clinics should close if they have ceased to fulfill any need.

Clinics were advised to announce intended program changes publicly so that negative community reaction doesn't come after the change.

He said clinics were moving away from psychiatrists with pills and the hospital therapeutic approach towards psychologists. He said the best street workers deal with problems where they happen; if they happen in the home, they go to the home.

Clinics should "scrounge" for funds, not ask the government for money, he



said. One of the best clinics had refurnished a basement with the volunteer help of a neighbouring carpenter and set up a library at no cost. Doctors would often refund medicare bills for medication. Beaudry said scrounging breeds more community involvement, and perhaps, the less money invested, the more responsive clinics will be to change.

PART 3 STOP on antibiotics (AB) in animal feeds

The principle concern of STOP, and therefore of this paper, is the use of AB in animal feeding. For over twenty years AB have been utilized in animal feeds, and their use is increasing yearly. Animal health products have become over a \$450 million market, with antibiotic feed additives accounting for about 20% of the total industry sales, involving over 60 companies.

Most of these AB are added to the animal feed as a disease preventive measure or as growth stimulants.

The proponents of AB being used in feeds to promote growth argue that if the world is to meet its proposed animal protein need in the coming decade, antibiotics are a necessity since they increase feed efficiency and animal growth. At prophylactic levels in feeds, AB also function as a protection of the farmer's investment as they protect the health of the stock. Prophylactic doses are necessary, also, to control or eliminate a disease that gets a "foothold" in a herd of animals.

Opponents of the addition of AB to feeds cite several potential health hazards as their concern. These hazardous effects include, allergic and toxic effects of drug residues in drug sensitive persons; the development of hypersensitivity through frequent exposure; the harmful effects on the animals being fed AB; and most important, the development of drug resistant strains of bacteria which have been found able to transfer their resistance. There seems also to be a possible environmental danger to fish and snails when AB are introduced into nature.

Drug resistant bacteria and transferral of resistance

It has long been known that on continued use of any AB, bacteria resistant to that particular antibiotic survive the application and soon proliferate. Subsequent use of that same antibiotic will then be ineffective. These resistant bacteria are normally occurring mutants, small in number.

The most important and most serious hazard related to AB residues, therefore, concerns these normally occurring immune mutants. When AB and mixtures of AB are applied indiscriminately to feed animals, the microflora of their intestines is altered. First of all, the bacteria particularly sensitive to the AB are killed leaving the resistant mutants. If the problem involved just these specific drug resistant bacteria, the hazard would be important, but not nearly as great as a relatively recent discovery has shown it to be. This discovery has shown that these mutants can not only pass their drug resistance to the next generation, but to almost any bacteria they may happen, literally, to bump into. This process has been termed transferable or infectious drug resistance.

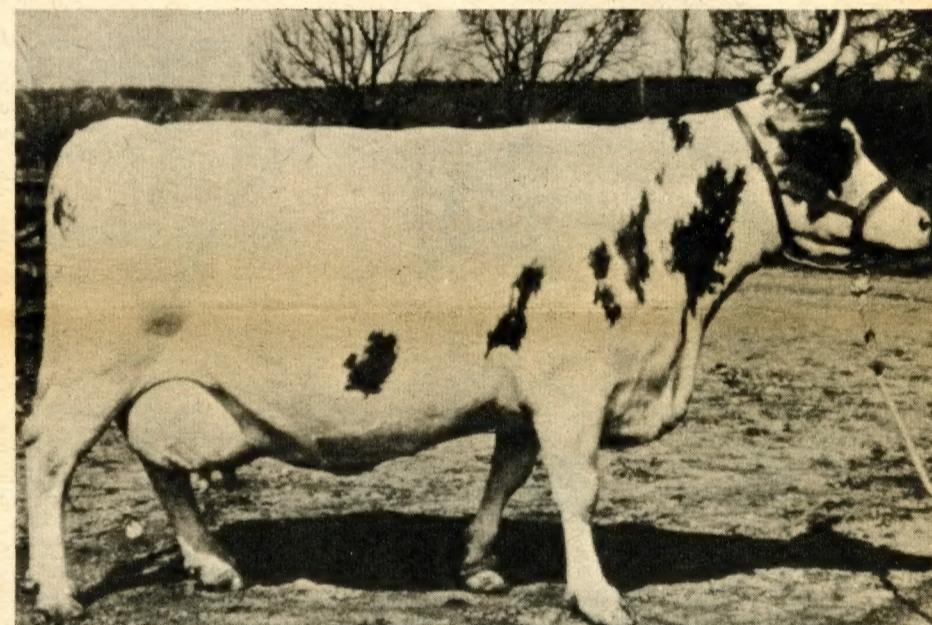
Danger arises when an individual becomes ill from one of these resistant bacteria populations. The well known AB's used to treat various illnesses may prove to be ineffective in curing the individual. New antibiotics may have to be developed to be effective against the resistant bacteria.

This resistance mechanism has been well documented throughout the liter-

ature since 1959 when it was first noted by Watanabe and associates in Japan. Drug resistant bacteria with single or multiple resistance have been found in Japan, Canada, the United States, England, Germany, and almost anywhere where antibiotics are widely used. It can be argued that due to the widespread treatment of infectious diseases with AB, resistant bacteria are bound to appear in those individuals so treated. But then the question is raised as to why resistant bacteria have been found in individuals who have never come into contact with AB? Some of the more interesting cases where this phenomenon has occurred are cited below.

In 1969 Dr. Naomi Datta did a study of 100 patients admitted to the Hammersmith Hospital in London (England). It was found that 52% of these patients excreted drug resistant *E. coli* (bacteria). Most of the patients had no known recent exposure to AB, or exposure to a hospital environment.

A 1967 study was done on normal, healthy infants living at home in Ireland. One hundred infants were selected, 75% under one year of age. Eighty-one of these infants were found to have drug resistant strains of bacteria while 68 had strains with transferable drug resistance. Fifty-four of these 81 infants had no known contact with a hospital or antibacterial drug during their lifetime.



Finnish Ayrshire Elite cow ANNE 141234 AAA. Best annual yield: 24,436 lb. of milk with 4.9% or 1197 lb. of milkfat. Corresponding 305-day lactation: 22,888 - 4.8 - 1,100. Average yield in the first five complete recording years: 19,321 lb. of milk - 4.9% - 939 lb. of milkfat. Liveweight c. 1320 lb. Owner: Teijo estate, Pernio, Southwestern Finland.

The unexplained presence of drug resistant bacteria described in these two cases has since been found throughout the civilized world. It is worthwhile to note here that in a study done in 1968 on African Bushmen in areas remote from civilization no *E. coli* with multiple or transferable drug resistance were found.

The consequences of such widespread resistant bacteria are clearly evident in two instances which occurred recently in England. "The Times" of London reported April 4, 1969 that a total of 30 babies died of gastroenteritis over a three month period in two hospitals in Manchester. A year earlier fifteen children died in a hospital in Teeside. In both incidents the deaths were caused by bacteria that failed to respond to drug treatment."

There is no direct evidence stated in the proceeding discussion to implicate animals, i.e. their AB supplemented feed, as a source of transferred resistance to drugs. However, there seems to be enough evidence available to suspect AB supplemented feeds.

Use and abuse of antibiotics

At present in the USA a farmer can obtain at his local feed store penicillin "by the pound", yet he needs a prescription to obtain one tablet for personal (human) use.

In August of 1969 the US Food and Drug Agency (FDA) issued a Study Group Report on Consumer Protection Objectives. In this report recommendations were made concerning the use of veterinary drugs (drugs used for food producing animals). These recommendations include: No 30 "Establish provisional approval for certain veterinary drugs so that the efficacy can be established on the basis of field use." No 32 "In view of the need for an increasing world supply of food, the FDA should re-evaluate its conservative drug residue policy and develop objective criteria for evaluating the benefit-risk ratio of new veterinary drugs." These recommendations are of interest considering the fact that Britain, in May 1970 placed a ban on penicillin and tetracycline from use in animal feeds. Because of the concern about the effects of AB in feeds the British Government established a committee headed by Professor Michael Swann of the University of Edinburgh to study the problem. This report became known as the Swann Report, and it classified antibiotics into two categories-for use in foods and for therapeutic use. Those AB classified for

food use will no longer include antibiotics used in human medicine. Other antibiotics for food animals need not be gotten on a prescription.

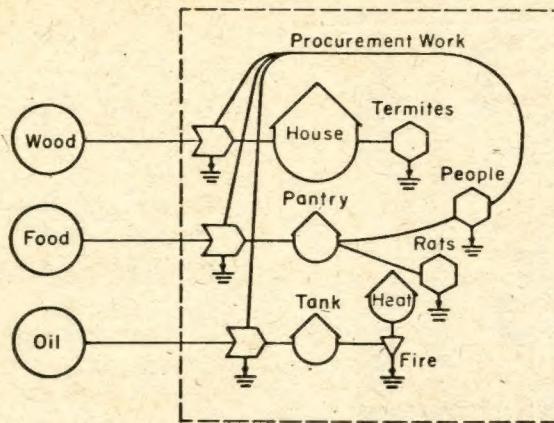
The 1969 FDA recommendations allow for certain drugs to be registered on a temporary basis so that the effects of these drugs can be observed under actual conditions of use. These recommendations also seem to suggest that more drugs might be needed to help meet the growing food supply. These suggestions come at a time when Britain is warning against the expanding use of animal drugs. It has been alleged by the (Ralph) Nader organization in the USA that most testing of food additives and drugs is conducted by industry and that the data regarding the safety of additives and drugs is approved by the FDA on the basis of the industry's findings. As no Ralph Nader, Canada, exists, such allegations for Canada's FDD have not been publicized.

The Canadian Government's concern over AB used in food animals parallels that of the United States. Although de-

continued

adolph smith

proto-types

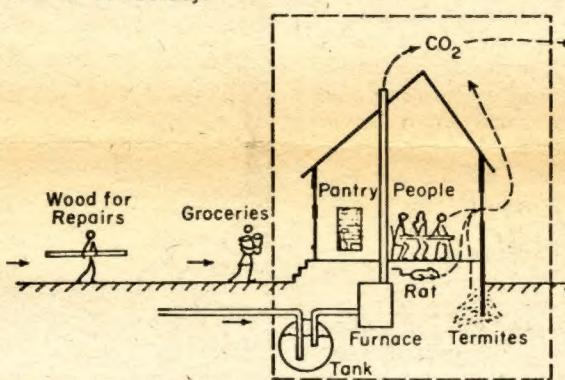


As an example of Odum's method of analysis, he considers the energy flow of a house and the people who live in it. We all know that someone goes out to work, and comes back with a pay check, which pays for the food, oil for the furnace, and wood for repairs. This energy flow is illustrated by a diagram which shows how the familiar household can be described as an ecological system.

Everyone knows that the basic, irreducible needs of a person rise with his income. We can see how this phenomenon also occurs on a much larger level - population growth. As a nation finds new sources of oil or natural gas, the price of energy decreases. As the energy sources become cheaper, enabling goods and heating of homes to become cheaper, people have more children. As the population increases, the demand for more oil and gas increases.

Our whole political and economic life is built around this feature of continuous expansion. Everyone (except politicians and most economists) knows that the acceleration cannot continue on indefinitely. But that is another question and what the ecological movement is all about.

Odum shows how ecological principles can be applied to political, military and international problems and to the role of democracy.

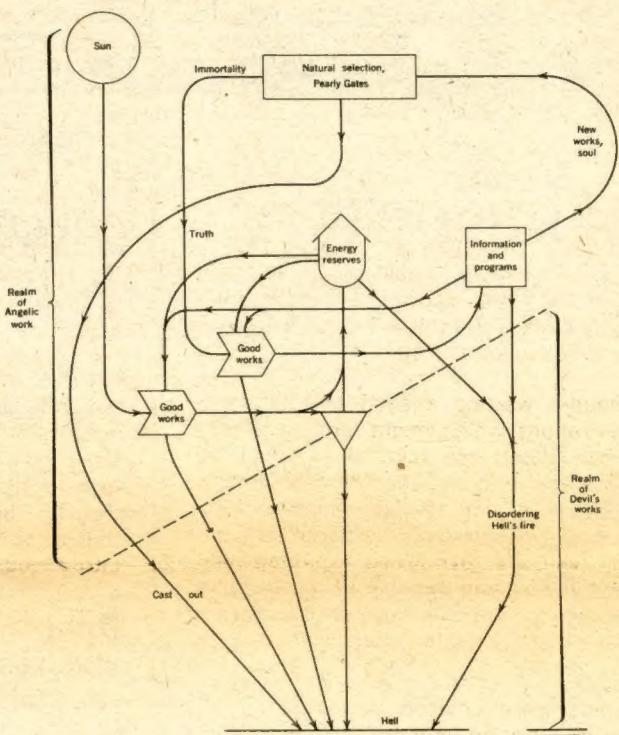


A particularly fascinating chapter is the "Energetic Basis for Religion". It is shown that religion functions as a very convenient switching mechanism to generate

and maintain people's energy in moral and proper work. The essence here is that an individual can switch his energy from one way of life to another. He will switch his energy into the social system in which he has faith. An individual could lie in the sun (in a warm climate), and do nothing for the group. But he would be "bad" according to the commandments of energy flow. Thus religion is a way of channeling people's energy into activities that apparently will benefit society.

As Odum writes, "any surviving network distributes power within itself as required for further survival. Even systems with equal potential energy resources may have unequal possibilities of surviving if essential functions are different in their design. Well known in anthropological studies is the nearly universal presence of religion in human networks. Strong morality apparently has a survival role in programming power budgets. Systems with programs of morality, religion and ethics can focus and unite dispersed power resources of individuals as needed for group protection and unified actions."

The struggle for an orderly way of living, the goal of the environmental movement, is perhaps summarized by Odum when he says, "the classical struggle between order and disorder, between angels and devils is still with us."



If you have any comments on the topics which have appeared in this column, please send them to Issues and Events (Information Office).

Angels, Devils and Ecology!

In a general way, everyone knows what is meant by "power". It is the ability to influence human affairs, for a politician to get votes and change government actions, etc. But the relation of this common meaning to the scientific meaning of power is not generally appreciated. In physics, power is considered to be the rate

of flow of energy, and is called horsepower (HP) or watts. We learn that the more power a machine has, the more easily it can do something, like a vacuum cleaner having a 1 HP motor has a greater suction than one of 1/4 HP. It is not generally realized that this of power is closely related to what we mean by the word "power" in every day life.

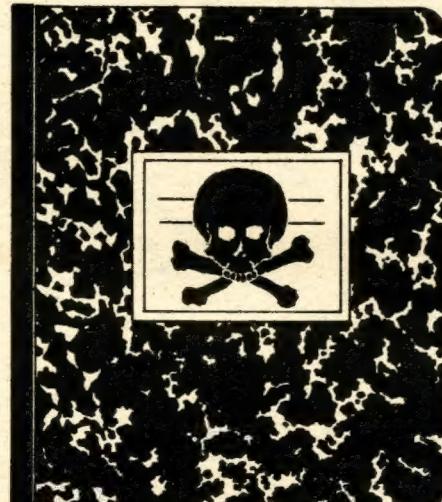
In fact, ecology shows us that the flow of energy governs all critical issues on this earth whether they be issues of war and peace, government, money, or food. This thesis is the basis of a new book "Environment, Power, and Society" by Howard T. Odum. He shows us that a great deal of the complexity of the world disappears when we consider human actions in terms of the flow of energy. Most situations turn out to be only special cases in the overall flow. And this analysis of human actions by means of energy flow is shown to apply from the smallest biochemical molecules to the movement of populations be they animal or human.

tails of government study programs were not made available, some idea of what is occurring can be had. In 1970 a committee was appointed by the Food and Drug Directorate to investigate the effects of AB in feeds. No details of the committee's recommendations have been released. However, it is understood that a delegation of Canadians and Americans are presently in England investigating the British regulations.

The Division of Veterinary Medicine is also conducting residue studies in various species of food producing animals. Two Canadian Universities, not named, are involved in research pertaining to AB resistant bacteria, AB toxicity, and AB metabolism. Present laws and regulations regarding the use of AB in feeds exist, but are vague.

Some questions and suggestions

It is well to question why nothing substantial has been done in Canada and the US to curtail the unrestricted uses of antibiotics in feeds to this date. It is legislatively correct to set regulations requiring that certain information be placed on the labels of medicated feeds (feeds with antibiotics added). However, when the individual alone suffers if the label directions



are not read or followed, that is the individual's own responsibility. If the product is one for the food market, many may suffer from the neglect of the individual who doesn't read the label or follow directions. It is unrealistic to propose that every time antibiotic feeds are used an inspector should be present to make sure that these drugs are being used correctly and that the prescribed amount of time between using the antibiotic for animals and the use of animals for food is followed, or that all meat, poultry, milk and other animal produce is checked for antibiotic residues.

Yet, as has been noted in this paper there are many studies and examples implicating AB used in animal feeds as being hazardous; however, few studies make the necessary link between the consumer and the animal products he eats. Much of the research data on safety of AB for use in food-animals that has been available to this date has come from the industries that produce antibiotics; this industry is a thriving one. The drug industry itself has admitted that the food industry will be greatly dependent on drugs in the future.

The Society to Overcome Pollution (STOP) is deeply concerned over the Canadian Government's present inaction concerning regulations for the use of antibiotics in feeds for food-animals. We urge the Government of Canada to consider taking swift action upon the following recommendations:

- (1) That the Government of Canada follow Britain's lead in strongly regulating the use of antibiotics in feeds. And to follow Britain's lead by banning from use antibiotics needed for treatment of human diseases.
- (2) That the Government of Canada undertake to conduct its own research

on the safety of new drugs for use in animal feeds, and that it not rely on data from industry sponsored research.

- (3) That the Government of Canada follow the decision of the US Government and ban the use of tetracyclines as a food preservative in fish, poultry, shrimp and scallops.
- (4) That the Government of Canada recognize that the future food needs of the world can be met by pursuing other and less hazardous courses than AB treated feed use, the most effective one being population control.



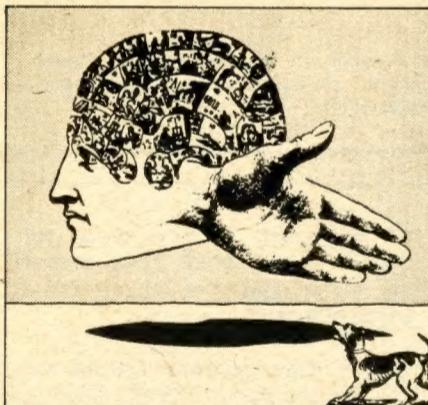


Mindpower Immigration

The controlled development of ESP will be examined by the department of Religion at Sir George Williams University this Thursday.

Speaking will be Rev. Stephen Barham, Eastern Orthodox priest now with Silva Mind Control International (no, not the Mission Impossible one), an American organization for training and research in psychic development.

"Research on alpha-theta brain wave control methods has led to the recent discovery that ESP and other forms of



psychic activity can be acquired through training the conscious mind," says John Rossner, associate professor of religion. "We intend to give particular attention to implications for education and for the study of the phenomenology of religious experiences."

Rossner recently took the Silva Mind Control International course and found it "in every way amazing." Each member of a mixed group was able to break through to objectively verifiable proofs of ESP, gaining "an awareness of the psychic links that bind all human beings together in one natural bond," he says. "This is no hallucinatory 'trip,'" Rossner continued, "but, as Arthur Koestler has said, it is a phase in the development of brain research analogous to that through which physics was going in the 1930's prior to Einstein's final formulations."

Fr. Barham will discuss the history of research to date, and the possible spread of new mind powers in societies of the near future.

Dream machine

A new approach to the registration of day division students is now under way at Sir George.

It has been specially developed to serve those who have experienced difficulty in getting courses they need or want.

Basically, courses that are required by the Faculties will be guaranteed to students, while new efforts will be made to provide them with their electives.

The new system hinges on students getting together with professors to plan their 1972-73 program. Until April 7, and May 8 to June 16 on a reduced basis, students will consult with a faculty adviser for each discipline they want to specialize in.

After this, students will consult a timetable, prepare the program of their dreams and deposit \$25 to virtually complete enrolment provided they pass in April. Their 1972-73 program will be pre-packaged.

A similar system for both day and evening students in 1970 proved to be a fiasco. Timetables were not made available, and only 15% of evening students responded.



Georgian Marketing Society — 3rd annual Montreal Marketing Congress, March 6

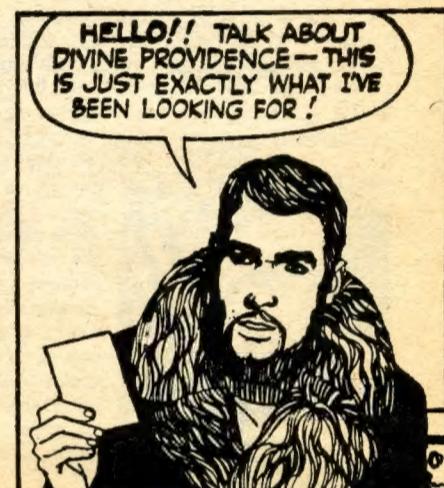
Guest speaker O. Everett Swain, president Kraft Foods, Chicago, on "Success doesn't happen by Divine Right" with panel discussion to follow keynote address.

O Constant Light, if Cheeze Whiz isn't packed with angels' breath, what is there left to believe in?

Registrar Ken Adams is pleased with faculty involvement as advisers this year. To facilitate planning, 25% of part-time faculty appointments will be held back until the results of pre-registration are known.

If all goes well, day students who have traditionally stood in line for hours to register in September will simply pay their fees and collect their course cards.

And the department of English invites all day students, especially those going from CEGEP I to CEGEP II and who may be planning to major or honor in English, to register within the department. Phone 879-5901 or 879-4492 for an appointment.



Free advice

The Humanities of Science department advises of its advisers on the pre-registration program. They are profs Gordon Cadenhead (879-7328) and Fred Knelman (879-4448), both at 2010 Mackay.



"We'd really like to subscribe, but . . .

... I see it at the hairdresser's and Bill gets it at the office . . ."

... we get so many magazines now, they just pile up on the coffee table . . ."

... I still haven't found time to finish 'The Love Machine' . . ."

An interview with
"Golden Dog"
co-editor
Michael Gnarowski.

At least 12 people have read his new magazine and he claims Canada's a great place for writers.

What made you decide to start this magazine?

I suppose it flows out of a little magazine I did before called "Yes", which lapsed in 1969, because I became involved in a little press called Delta Canada. That's now dissolved and gone in three directions at the same time. So in the last year I've been contemplating the fact that there's no substantial magazine on the Montreal scene. Although there is a magazine devoted to Canadian literature in Vancouver, we thought that there's always room for another, perhaps more serious and more committed to Canadian writing, particularly since I have a small quarrel with the way in which "Canadian Literature" does it. I feel earlier Canadian writing has been shortchanged. They've been mainly concerned with twentieth-century writing. The editor has said time and time again that there's nothing of value in the nineteenth century, perhaps largely out of ignorance. I've always felt that was wrong.



What kind of readership are you aiming at?

The first issue shows our ambivalence or indecision about being creative or scholarly. I think our tendency will be to be scholarly, primarily. There are too many magazines right now devoted to publishing the writer as such, but not enough material being done on the writer.

Do you think people are interested in scholarship?

It doesn't matter whether they are or not. A magazine like this, which is financed by ourselves, has no pretense to reaching a large audience. It's aimed at a very small group, people professionally interested in literature - as critics, scholars, historians. We feel the magazine is an important source of a limited but rather important field of thought and activity, which is becoming more and more current and important in Canadian universities. If you look at "University Affairs" you'll find that the jobs that are going are primarily in Canadian literature. Who cares if it's a large audience? We know what we're doing. We think it's good, and the devil take the hindmost! We have no advertisers, no concerns with any kind of circulation; we're not subsidized, so we don't owe our soul to anyone. I could always find money for it if I went hat in hand, but why should we do that? The magazine goes to bookstores and libraries and it seems to be selling modestly in bookstores. We're not trying to compete with "Time" or any of the other crap on the newsstands.

With this increasing interest in Canadian literature, do you see any hope for writers staying or returning to Canada?

They're not leaving. This is the best country in the world for any writer to be in.

But they've left Montreal?

They don't stay in Montreal because of a very special political situation. Montreal's always been the center of writing and ideas in Canada. It's lapsed now because there's been a tremendous surge in French Canadian writing. There's been a general cultural retreat on the part of the English writer and thinker and so on. They've all vanished: the young writers don't seem to be popping up in Montreal as much as they used to.

But the English-speaking writer who grows up in Montreal and goes to Toronto is still basically a Canadian staying in a Canadian city and he relates to Montreal without any real change. I think there's a much greater trauma involved for a Canadian who does the kind of thing Mordecai Richler did. He discovered for himself after twenty years' time that

whenever he tries to write about anything other than Canada, he's lost. He's inescapably linked to his origins. Those people who have gone to the States have either lost their souls completely or have to keep coming back or will come back eventually. And there are a large number of American writers like Doug Featherling who are trying to tie their own psyche and emotional hook-ups to the Canadian experience. It's no longer the wilderness it used to be. It's a damn good country for a writer to be in. Where can you get the kind of assistance, the kind of understanding that the Canada Council and others provide? No other country in the world. Unless you worry about the fact that if you succeed in Canada, you'll only sell a few thousand copies, but if you succeed in the States, they'll market you out of existence, if that's what you're looking for. But quality is never important in that kind of promotion. How many books does a serious writer sell, even in the United States, unless he is promoted? It's a matter of what the writer is after. If he's looking for popularity, then writing isn't the thing.

Are you as limited in what you'll publish as your readership will be?

We're not limited as long as it's good. But if someone sends in an article on Herman Melville I won't publish it even if it's the best thing in the world. There are plenty of magazines that will take Herman Melville; it's a matter of simple division of areas of interest.

Why don't you give biographical information about your contributors?

There's a reason for that. First of all, people like Louis Dudek are very well known, and people who don't know can find out. Also, I don't like to distinguish between writers. I notice "Canadian Literature" is doing the same thing. They used to say 'Newton Jones is professor of whatever-it-is at U.B.C.' They're no longer doing that, I suspect primarily because established, heavy-assed academics are not working in Canadian literature to the extent that one would want to see them work, because most of them are incompetent in the area, they have no qualifications. So people who are writing are mainly graduate students or people just out of graduate school, which doesn't look too good on a magazine, so they haven't identified them. With me it's a different position entirely. As far as I'm concerned, if the article is good enough,

it doesn't matter whether it was written by a three-year-old or an eighty-year-old. We're interested in the material that goes into the magazine and the name of the author who produced it. What his affiliations are doesn't matter. I have absolutely no regard for someone coming from the University of Toronto, so you have to fall on both knees. If he's incompetent at Toronto or he's incompetent at Sir George, he's still incompetent. I'm interested in people who are as committed in the field as I am. If a person is interested in writing he's not going to be held back by whether there are credits or not. I edit a series for McGraw-Hill, and I get material from all kinds of people. And there it's rather intimidating because there are books by Desmond Pacey and so on in the series. But that doesn't stop people who are just out of graduate school from approaching me.

What kind of response have you been getting from writers?

It's too soon to talk, and of course the magazine isn't advertised anywhere, so I don't suppose it's going to have a response. The response is chiefly in that I put a dozen copies in Argo Bookshop and they sold and it's two dollars a copy, so I know that 12 other people in the city are interested. With this kind of magazine, at the end of its life you have to look at the sum total of what it's published - was it of value, of interest, is it being referred to and so on. The Irving Layton interview is going to be republished because it's a unique thing and the only interview with Layton that's been printed anywhere. And we have plans for other things like that.

Do you think students' attitudes towards Canadian literature are changing?

Of course - just look at the enrollment figures. As soon as we're rid of our colonial mentality, scrambling after other literatures at the expense of anything else, we're on the way toward doing something in literature, which I think is valuable, relevant and would relate to this country's experience. The great tragedy of Canada is that we've always looked to England or the United States for our cultural sustenance. But people have been trying to capture this experience on paper and in paintings and so on for a long time. And they've done it as well as anyone else.

Michael Gnarowski is associate professor of English.

SGWU THIS WEEK

thursday 2

GALLERY II: Drawings by Joe Kashetsky, through March 17.

ALUMNI GALLERY: Exhibition of photographs by Richard Saxe at 1476 Crescent Street, through March 10.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Metropolis" (Fritz Lang, 1926) (silent with English titles), with Brigitte Helm and Alfred Abel at 7 p.m.; "Dr. Mabuse - The Great Gambler" (Fritz Lang, 1922), with Rodolph Klein-Rogge, Alfred Abel and Paul Richter at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

ARTS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Concert with Sonny Terry and Brownie McGee at 2 p.m. in H-110; free.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION: Stephen Barham on "Alpha-theta brain wave function and the controlled development of ESP" at 3:15 p.m. in H-920.

friday 3

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY: Guest speaker Mel "Waffle" Watkins on "Canadian-American economic relations and what Canada can do to control its own economy" at 2:30 p.m. in H-620.

SIR GEORGE STUDENT MOVEMENT: Meeting at 3:30 p.m. in H-415.

WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: Painting and sculpture by Guido Molinari, through March 21.

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: "Oh What A Lovely War!" (Richard Attenborough, 1969) at 7 p.m. (50¢) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1) in H-110.

saturday 4

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: "Medium Cool" (Haskell Wexler, 1969), at 7 p.m. (50¢) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1) in H-110.

NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CLUB: Meeting 7:30 - 10 p.m. in H-635.

sunday 5

EDUCATION: George Domino on "The Creative Person" on cable TV's channel 9 at 4 p.m.

monday 6

HILLEL: Dr. Ernest Van den Haag, author of *Jewish Mystique*, speaks on "The Jewish Mystique - Are Jews Superior?" at 1 p.m., 2130 Bishop.

SIR GEORGE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION: Meeting 5-6 p.m. in H-417.

GEORGIAN MARKETING SOCIETY: 3rd annual Montreal Marketing Congress with O. Everett Swain, president of Kraft Foods, on "Success doesn't happen by Divine Right" 11:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. at the Mt. Royal Hotel; students \$3., lunch included (879-4584, 879-4544).

wednesday 8

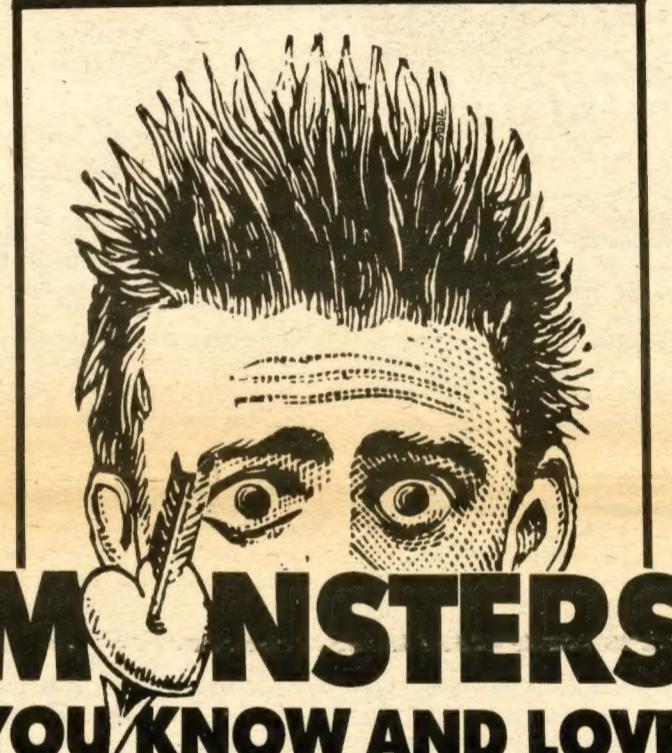
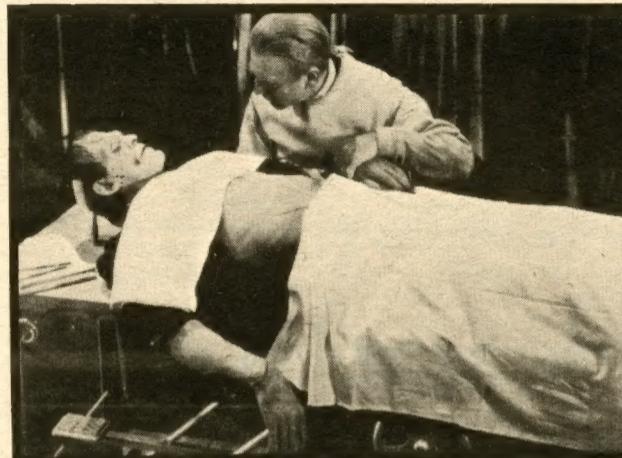
HILLEL: Maurice Pobrey, artistic director of the Centaur Theatre, speaks on "Actors and the audience" at 1 p.m., 2130 Bishop.

EDUCATION: Mark Fisher on "Early Childhood and Philosophy of Education" on cable TV's channel 9 at 4 and 9:30 p.m.

thursday 9

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: Dr. J. Bhatnagar speaks on "Foreign students in the West" at 4 p.m. in H-623.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The



"The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" (silent but deadly) and "Frankenstein" (the original), next Thursday as part of the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art's horror festival.

Cabinet of Doctor Caligari" (Robert Wiene, 1919) (silent with English titles), with Werner Krauss and Conrad Veidt at 7 p.m.; "Frankenstein" (James Whale, 1931), with Colin Clive and Boris Karloff at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students. (each show).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.

friday 10

PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL: Meeting at 10:30 a.m. in H-769.

COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

SGWAUT: Meeting 11 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. in room 327 of the Norris Building.

FRENCH DEPARTMENT: André Belleau, Université du Québec à Montréal, speaks on "Rabelais devant la méthode socio-historique" at 4 p.m. in H-820.

POETRY: Christopher Levenson reads his poems at 9 p.m. in H-651 (mixed lounge); free.

STUDENTS' TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION SOCIETY: Meeting at 8:15 p.m. in H-520.

V.I.F. VETERANS CLUB: Meeting 7 p.m. with Léandre Bergeron in H-769.

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Innocents" (Jack Clayton, 1961), with Deborah Kerr, Michael Redgrave and Martin Stephens at 7 p.m.; "The Incredible Shrinking Man" (Jack Arnold, 1957), with Grant Williams, Randy Stuart and April Kent at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

saturday 11

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "THX 1138" (George Lukas, 1971), with Robert Duvall and Donald Pleasance at 7 p.m.; "The Uninvited" (Lewis Allan, 1944), with Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey, Gail Russell and Donald Crisp at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

sunday 12

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "1984" (Michael Anderson, 1956), with Edmund O'Brien, Michael Redgrave and Donald Pleasance at 3 p.m.; "Dr. Mabuse - Inferno" (Fritz Lang, 1922) (silent with English titles), with Rodolph Klein-Rogge and Alfred Abel at 7 p.m.; "Robinson Crusoe on Mars" (Byron Haskin, 1964), with Paul Mantz, Vic Lundin and Adam West at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

notices

POSTER CONTEST: \$200 in prizes for student union posters designed by day students; information at 1476 Crescent.

COLLEGIAL II STUDENTS: Deadline for 1972-73 day University applications extended to March 15.

Friday, March 31

The University will be closed
The Libraries will be closed

Saturday, April 1

The Libraries will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sunday, April 2

The Libraries will be closed

Monday, April 3

There will be no Day Division classes and the University will be closed until 5 p.m.
Evening Division classes will be held
The Libraries will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.

NOTE: Study rooms H-431, H-437 and H-1227 will be Open on Saturday, April 1 and Monday, April 3 only-during the same hours that the Libraries are open.

ISSUES & EVENTS

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